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BIOGRAPHY.

MEMOIRS OF LA FAYETTE.

The following biographical notice of General La Fayette, is an abridgement made for a Boston paper, of an article in a new French biographical dictionary, which is said to be one not remarkable for its partiality to men of liberal principles. The article is, however, kind on the whole and contains particulars of the General's life which are not familiar to American readers.—*Nat. Gaz.*

From the Paris Biographie des Hommes Vivants.

Marie-Paul-Joseph-Roch-Yves-Gilbert-Motiers De La Fayette, was born in Auvergne in the year 1757, of one of the most ancient families of that province. He married in 1774 Mademoiselle de Noailles, daughter of the Duke d'Ayen, Captain of the Body Guard. At that time he was in possession of a considerable fortune. Before the intention which had been formed by Louis XVI. to assist the Americans was known, La Fayette privately equipped a vessel, which was filled with arms, and escaping the vigilance which watched him, sailed to America. There he served, first merely as a volunteer in the revolutionary army, without any design except that of gaining distinction as a soldier. Rochambeau, who was despatched to that country at the head of a body of French auxiliaries, having observed his courage and activity, gave him the command of a [illegible] of volunteers, who joining themselves to the inhabitants, contributed [illegible] to the success of the American Revolution. During this struggle the young La Fayette signalized himself in so brilliant a manner that he became the friend of the illustrious Washington. Independence being established, he returned to France with the office of Field-Marshal, loaded with testimonials of gratitude from the Americans, and filled with sentiments of liberty which the success of that people and their republican deliberations had given rise to in his mind. He was received at Paris with a sort of enthusiasm. Nothing was talked of but La Fayette, his glory was every where sounded, and his portrait was every where to be seen. At the convocation of the States General he was chosen deputy to that assembly, without opposition, by the nobility of Auvergne and he came there supported by the public opinion. At that time a constitution was called for on all sides. M. de La Fayette, who afterwards placed himself in the first rank in constitutional enterprises, did not speak on this occasion. He continued to sit with the majority of the nobility in their own chamber, until the 27th of June, when the king, alarmed by the boldness of the revolutionists, commanded that order to unite to the two others. La Fayette protested, with the majority of his order, July 3d, 1789, against every thing which was done contrary to the principles of the monarchy, and the individual rights of the orders—and he even demanded that an act should be passed by the chamber as well as his colleagues of the Auvergne nobility, declaring that they had done all in their power to support the system of voting by orders. It is certain that it was not until all these efforts had proved fruitless, that he determined to join the *National Assembly*. As its mandates were imperative, he would not take part in its deliberations until he had obtained from his constituents new powers in which this clause was not stipulated. He demanded leave of absence in order to solicit this, and it was not until his return that he began his revolutionary career. July 11, 1789, he proposed a declaration of rights, which was much applauded. It was in moving this declaration that he made the remark, that when tyranny is at its height, *insurrection becomes the most holy of duties*. The sitting of July 11, drew the public attention still more upon La Fayette, and from this day may be dated the immense power which he acquired. At this period the court was making military preparations which seemed to announce the intention of dissolving the assembly by force. The evening of July 12, a violent insurrection broke out in the capital, which had for pretence, the dismissal of M. Necker. The 13th, Lally Tolendale and Mourrier passed a decree that the public debt was put under the guardianship of the honor and loyalty of the French. La Fayette obtained an addition to this decision, that the ministers who were to be appointed by the king were, as well as all civil and military agents, responsible for any undertaking contrary to the rights of the nation, and the decrees of the national assembly. After this deliberation, which was had very late, the assembly continued to sit all night, M. La Fayette presiding over it, in the place of M. Le Franc-de-Pampignan, Archbishop of Vienne, who on account of his extreme old age could not fill an office so fatiguing. July 15th he was chosen by the commune at Paris, commander of the Parisian militia, which was almost immediately after called the *National Guard*. The young general accepted this nomination, and drawing his sword, made a vow to sacrifice his life to the preservation of that precious liberty the defence of which they had entrusted to him. Every thing was then in trouble and confusion; not only those who had nothing to lose, but those who had much, helped to keep up the state of disorder. Notwithstanding his extreme popularity, he was not able to save Foulon, whom he had taken under his protection. October 5, a new insurrection having broken out, the French Guards appeared again in the front of it, and summoned their general to lead them to Versailles, not to askf or bread, like the women by whom they were surrounded, but to revenge themselves, as they said, for the insults which had been offered to the cockade and to the national colors. M. La Fayette endeavored in vain to turn them from their project. He repaired to the square, mounted his horse, placed himself at their head and harangued them, but without success. Cries of *to Versailles, to Versailles*, interrupted him, he could not make himself heard. At last he told them, that being only head of the armed force, he could not act without orders from the representatives of the commune. The latter immediately sent an order for him to go to Versailles. The populace no sooner learnt this decision than they set forward and began the disorders at Versailles before the National Guard could be assembled. This body arrived about eleven in the evening, commanded by La Fayette, who ordered all the posts to be occupied. Thinking there was nothing to fear, he went to take some repose, having assured the king and queen that tranquillity was restored. But at six in the morning the castle was attacked by the mob who had introduced themselves through the gardens. Three body guards were murdered, and the queen, forced to fly half dressed, was near being assassinated in her bed. La Fayette, awoke by the general noise and the cries of the multitude, arrived at last, placed himself at the head of the grenadiers, and expelled from the castle the ruffians who had introduced themselves into it. Fifteen of the body guard whom they were about to murder, were saved.

But this was the day when Louis XVI. yielding to the cries of the populace, went to Paris with his family—and from that time his power ceased. A few days after, La Fayette, in a very animated conference which he had with the Duke of Orleans, gave him to understand that his name formed the pretext for all the disorder, and that it was necessary he should leave the kingdom for some time. A pretended mission was given to this prince, and he went to England. From this period to the departure of the king, no great crimes were committed in Paris, although the agitation was extreme. One individual had been seized by the mob, and they had already suspended him to a lamp post, when the commandant general hastened to the spot and himself cut the cord, and saved the unhappy man. But M. La Fayette's greatest triumph is the period of the federation, July 14, 1790. It was on that day that he received the general command of the national guard of France. All these national guards and the troops of the line met by deputation in the Camp de Mars, and swore in presence of the king and the assembly to maintain a constitution, which did not yet exist. The eyes of all France were turned on the commandant general of the national guard. Surrounded with the homage of the whole army, he was really the master of the kingdom, and his power was immense. The minds of the people were then in the greatest agitation; every where insurrections were ready to break out, which caused the apprehension that a general overturn would take place. M. La Fayette succeeded for a long time in restraining them. The active service in which he was engaged prevented his sharing in many of the deliberations, but he voted for all the important innovations, such as trial by jury, the civil and political rights of people of color, although not for the immediate abolition of slavery, as some biographers have asserted. He wished, with Mirabeau, whose life he saved, that the introduction of this law should be left to the king.

In the holy week of 1791, the king wished to go to St. Cloud. As soon as this reached the ears of the jacobin party, they reported that the monarch was about to leave the kingdom. This was believed by the national guard, and instead of favoring this little expedition, they prevented it, notwithstanding the orders of their general to the contrary, whom, until that time, they had obeyed with the greatest enthusiasm. La Fayette, vexed with this disobedience, resigned the command, but the national guard displayed so much regret, that he resumed it again. On the departure of the king in June of the same year, he was accused by the jacobins of having favored it. The truth is, that whatever suspicions he might have of the monarch's projects, he knew nothing positive with respect to them. When he heard the news of it, before leaving his bed in the morning, he would not believe it. He repaired to the mayor, and when he was seen in the streets, they shouted *Vive La Fayette*, and *a bas La Fayette*. Mobs were formed, and they began to clamor for his head. The deputy Rewbell endeavoued to infuse into the assembly, which was hardly formed, suspicions of his fidelity—but Barnave repulsed these insinuations with much energy, and it was to this deputy that M. La Fayette owed his safety. The king having been arrested at Varrennes, by the measures which he had taken, he recovered for some time his popularity; but he became more than ever the object of hatred to the loyalists. As to the jacobins, M. La Fayette had already provoked all their fury by his conduct toward the Duke of Orleans, and from his causing the companies of the insurgent regiments at Nanci, who were coming to Paris to raise the populace, to be arrested. From this moment the jacobins kept no more measures with him. Then Corypheus Marat, author of the *Friend of the People*, constantly denounced him as the *traitor La Fayette*. The affair of the Camp de Mars brought this rage to its height. The republican party, which then began to manifest itself, already wished to bring the king to trial. This party united with the jacobins, and this union formed the insurrection. La Fayette dispersed it. Firing commenced without, or rather contrary to his orders. Fournier fired a pistol almost at his breast. He was arrested—but La Fayette caused him to be set at liberty. Notwithstanding this he was accused of having *assassinated the patriots*.

After this event, the national guard, especially the old French guard, grew furious, they imprecated the jacobins, wished to destroy by a cannonade the *club*, which they called a cavern, and disperse the people who frequented it. La Fayette opposed them. When the constitution was accepted in 1791, he voted for the amnesty demanded by the king, and resigned the command of the national guard, since, as he derived his powers from the revolution, these powers ought to cease with it. The municipality, then constitutional, caused to be struck off a medal of gold, in honor of La Fayette, and gave him a bust of Washington. He had sacrificed a great part of his fortune for the revolution, never being willing to accept the remuneration which the city of Paris offered him from time to time. When war was on the point of being declared by the National Assembly against Austria and Prussia, the king gave him the command of the army of the centre, destined to cover the frontier of Ardennes. This army took the field in the beginning of May, 1792, but remained inactive. At the time of the outrages of June 20, he addressed to his army an order of the day, which excited in it a universal indignation against the jacobins. Addresses, in which the punishment of this crime was called for, were signed by all the corps, and the general was desired to communicate them to the king and the National Assembly. The republicans, who till then, had kept terms with La Fayette, hoping to draw him over to their party, came out against him with the greatest violence. The General himself went to Paris, appeared at the bar of the assembly, and called for vengeance on the insult to the king and the constitution. He could obtain nothing, the business was referred to the committees, and instead of succeeding in his demand, the republicans, in concert with the jacobins, had the boldness to demand that he himself should be indicted. He was well received, however, by the national guard. A deputation of Grenadiers from the different battalions, came to present him the homage of his former companions in arms, planted before the door of his hotel an enormous tree of liberty, hung with tri-colored ribbons, and begged him to place himself at their head, and destroy before his departure the *infernal club*, where all the disorder was fomented. He refused, saying, the majority of the assembly being constitutional, there was no cause for alarm. Events soon taught him, how small was the power of this nominal majority to resist their audacious adversaries.—Before his departure he invited the king to place himself in the midst of his army, to escape the swords of the factious party, and he offered to ensure his safety. But the indecision of the king, and the prejudices of the queen, prevented the king from availing himself of the last means of safety. The republicans introduced into the assembly their project of indicting the general. It was rejected by two thirds of the voices, but this deliberation was itself the signal for the revolution of August 10th. La Fayette was just on the point of fighting the Prussians, when he heard of this revolution. He wished at first to face the storm, ordered the commissioners who were sent to depose him to be arrested, and addressed his troops in a proclamation, in which after having placed the affair in the most odious colours, he told them to choose between *Petion*, and the king and *constitution*. No one hesitated, all the army cried *Vive le Roi, Vive la Constitution*. But the next day he left the army, depending but little, and with some reason, on the first ebullition of enthusiasm. He was accompanied by some of his officers.

It was then that La Fayette terminated his revolutionary career, a striking example of the rewards which the people reserve for their favorites. When his departure was made known, the Capuchin Chabot immediately put a price on his head—he was declared an emigrant, and the commune of Paris, among other outrages, had the die of the medal, which had been struck in honor of him the year before, broken by the executioner. He had hardly passed the frontiers, when he was arrested at Luxembourgh, where some emigrants, who regarded him as the principal author of the revolution, loaded him with insults. The Duke of Saxe Teschen, even told him he was reserved for the scaffold. He was afterwards delivered to the king of Prussia, who had him conducted to Wessel, and then to Magdeburgh, where he remained a year in prison.

The king of Prussia, upon making peace with France, in 1795, gave up his prisoner to the Austrians, who transferred him to Olmutz, where he was still most severely treated, and suffered severely from sickness. His physicians requested that his situation might be ameliorated; and it was at this time, that Doctor Bollman, and a young man of the name of Huger, (now living in South-Carolina,) whose father had entertained La Fayette at his house in America, executed the daring project of carrying him off, at the time he went out to take the air; but he was retaken eight leagues from Olmutz, and kept in still closer confinement. His illness became more serious; he was left without any assistance, even without light or linen. At the end of the year 1796, his virtuous wife and daughter obtained the permission to share his confinement, thereby making the best eulogy of his virtues as a husband and father. At last the events of the war brought about his deliverance. General Bonaparte pursuing his success against Austria, in his campaign of 1797, forced that power to set him at liberty. M. La Fayette did not return to France immediately. He stopped at Hamburgh, and did not enter his country till after the 18th Brumaire. Bonaparte offered him at that time, a place in his senate, but he excused himself, and retired to one of his estates which had not been sold, and where he has lived for a long time a stranger to politics. Bonaparte, irritated by his refusal, swore to La Fayette a hatred, which descended even to his son. Whatever zeal was shown by this young man in his service, he would never promote him in his rank, nor ever bestow on him the cross of the Legion of Honor; whenever he found the name of La Fayette in a report, he angrily struck it out.

After the 20th of March, 1815, La Fayette was chosen deputy in the chamber of representatives, by the electors of the department of Seine and Marne, and he obtained fifty votes for the presidency. He did not speak in this assembly until the moment when Bonaparte, conquered at Waterloo, was considered as irrecoverably lost. La Fayette voted then, neither for Napoleon, nor for his son, but for what he called *national independence*. This is the speech which he pronounced June 21, 1815: "When, for the first time, after a silence of many years, I raise a voice that the friends of liberty may still remember, I feel myself urged to speak to you of the dangers of the country which you alone have the power of saving. Dark reports were spread, they are unfortunately confirmed. This is the moment for us to rally about the old tri-coloured standard, that of '89, that of liberty, of equality, and of public order; it is that alone which we have to defend ourselves against foreign pretensions and domestic treachery. Permit, gentlemen, a veteran in this sacred cause, who has always been a stranger to the spirit of faction, to lay before you some preliminary resolutions of which I hope you will appreciate the necessity.—Art. 1. The chamber of the representatives declares that the independence of the nation is threatened. 2d. The chamber declares itself permanent—any attempt to dissolve it, is an act of high treason; whoever is guilty of such an attempt shall be declared a traitor to his country, and shall be tried immediately as such.—3d. The army of the line and the National Guard, who have fought and are still fighting to defend the liberty, the independence and the territory of France, have deserved well of their country. 4. The minister of the interior is invited to assemble the general staff, the commanders and majors of legions of the Parisian national guard, in order to advise respecting the means of giving arms and bringing to the greatest perfection this citizen guard, whose zeal and patriotism, tried for twenty-six years, offers a sure guarantee to liberty, property, the tranquility of the capital and the inviolability of the representatives of the nation. 5. The ministers of war, of foreign relations, of the police and of the interior are invited immediately to meet this assembly." This project was adopted with slight modifications. M. La Fayette was afterwards appointed one of the commissioners, chosen by the commission of government, to enter into a negotiation with the chiefs of the allied powers who were approaching Paris. It is known that this mission had no success. After the chamber was dissolved, M. La Fayette returned to his home—he re-appeared on the political scenes, at the elections in 1817, and he obtained a number of votes for the Paris deputation.

[SELECTED.]

PLANETARY SYSTEM OF THE HEART.

BY AUGUSTUS VON KOTZEBUE.

A studious astronomer was taking great pains to instruct a lady in the system of Descartes, according to which, the group of heavenly bodies consist only of vortices. "My head turns round already," said the fair scholar. "Whether this system is adapted to the heavens, I have not the least desire to know, but I am pleased with it, because in the same manner you may explain the system of the human heart, and that is my world." The astronomer looked at her with astonishment. He had studied the heavens a great deal, but he knew nothing at all concerning the human heart.

"Hear," continued the lady, "how I represent the matter to myself. Every person is such a Cartesian vortex. We constantly require an æther to float in; this æther is *Vanity*, as the fundamental principle of all our motions; the *Heart*, the centre of the vortex, is the sun around which the *Passions* revolve as planets. Each planet has its moons; round *Love*, for instance, revolves *Jealousy*. They mutually illumine each other by reflexion; but all their light is borrowed from the heart, whose second planet, *Ambition*, is not so near to it as love, and therefore receives from it a less degree of warmth. Ambition has likewise its moons, many of which shine extremely bright; for instance, *Bravery, Magnanimity*; while others reflect but a dismal light, as *Haughtiness, Arrogance, Flattery*. The largest planet in this system, the Jupiter of the human heart, is *Self-interest*, which has numberless satellites. *Reason* has also a little corner; she is our Saturn, who steals away thirty years before we can perceive that she has made one revolution. The comets in my system are no other than, *Meditations, Reflections*, which, after many aberrations, get, in a short time, into the vortex of the passions. Experience has taught us, that they have neither a pernicious nor a beneficial influence; they excite in us a little fear, and that is all: the vortex continues its course as before."

The astronomer smiled with open mouth, like one who does not comprehend a thing, but out of politeness, raises no objections to it. "I proceed a little farther still," continued the lady. "That involuntary sentiment termed *Sympathy*, I compare to the power by which the magnet attracts iron. Both are inexplicable. The solar spots may probably be the effects of age, when the warmth of the heart gradually decreases; for who can answer for it that our sun will not be by degrees extinguished? Then will the universe be as dark and cold as the heart of an old man or a conqueror. The thought is enough to chill one. Farewell!"

The lady skipped away to forget, in the vortex of a sprightly dance, the whole system of Descartes. The astronomer looked after her, shaking his head, and compared her to a shooting star.

78213

Convention—Virginia.

MR. JEFFERSON'S LETTER.

We are favored, says the Richmond Enquirer, of April 1, with the following letter addressed to a gentleman of this city. The importance of its subject, and the character of its author, will entitle it to the most profound attention:

Monticello, April 19, 1824.

DEAR SIR—I received in due time your favor of the 12th, requesting my opinion on the proposition to call a convention for amending the constitution of the state. That this should not be perfect cannot be a subject of wonder, when it is considered that ours was not only the first, of the American states, but the first nation in the world, at least within the records of history, which peaceably, by its wise men, formed on free deliberation, a constitution of government for itself, and deposited it in writing among their archives, ready and open to the appeal of every citizen. The other states, who successively formed for themselves also, had the benefit of our outline, and have made on it doubtless successive improvements. One, in the very outset, and which has been adopted in every subsequent constitution, was to lay its foundation in the authority of the nation. To our convention no special authority had been delegated by the people to form a permanent constitution, over which their successors in legislature should have no power of alteration. They had been elected for the ordinary purposes of legislation only, and at a time when the establishment of a new government had not been proposed or contemplated. Although, therefore, they gave to this act the title of constitution, yet it could be no more than an act of legislature, subject, as their other acts were, to alteration by their successors. It has been said indeed, that the acquiescence of the people has supplied the want of original power. But it is a dangerous lesson to say to them, "whenever your functionaries exercise unlawful authority over you, if you do not go into actual resistance, it will be deemed acquiescence and confirmation." Besides, no authority has yet decided whether the resistance must be instantaneous? When the right to resist ceases? or whether it has yet ceased? Of the 24 states now organized, 23 have disapproved our doctrine and example, and have deemed the formal authority of their people a necessary foundation for a constitution.

Another defect which has been corrected by most of the other states is, that the basis of our constitution is in opposition to the principle of equal political rights, refusing to all but freeholders any participation in the natural right of self-government. It is believed, for example, that a very great majority of the militia on whom the burthen of military duty was imposed in the late war, were men unrepresented in the legislature which imposed this burthen on them. However nature may, by mental or physical qualifications, have marked infants and the weaker sex for the protection, rather than the direction of government, yet among the men who either pay, or fight for their country, no line of right can be drawn. The exclusion of a majority of our freemen from the right of representation is merely arbitrary, and an usurpation of the minority over the majority. For it is believed that the non-freeholders compose the majority of our free, adult male citizens.

And even among our citizens who participate in the representative privilege, the equality of political rights is entirely prostrated by our constitution. Upon what principle of right or reason can any one justify the giving to every citizen of Warwick as much weight in the government as to twenty-two equal citizens of Loudoun? And similar inequalities among the other counties? If these fundamental principles are of no importance in actual government, then no principles are important, and it is as well to rely on the dispositions, good or ill, of any administration, as on the provisions of a constitution.

I shall not enter into details of smaller defects; although, others there doubtless are, the reformation of some of which might greatly lessen the expenses of government, improve its organization, and add to the wisdom of its administration in all its parts. But these things I leave to others, not permitting myself to take sides in the political questions of the day. I willingly acquiesce in the institutions of my country, perfect or imperfect, and think it a duty to leave their modifications to those who are to live under them, and are to participate of the good or evil they may produce. The present generation have the same right of self-government which the past one has exercised for itself; and, in the full vigor of body and mind, are more able to judge for themselves than those who are sinking under the wane of both. If the sense of our citizens on the question of a convention can be fairly and fully taken, its result will, I am sure, be wise and salutary; and far from arrogating the office of advice, no one will more passively acquiesce in it than myself. Retiring, therefore, to the tranquility called for by increasing years and debility, I wish not to intermeddle in this question: and to my prayers for the general good, I have only to add assurances to yourself of my greatest esteem and respect.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

PAYING OFF.

It is presumed that not less that 100,000 dollars have been paid to the seamen of the Franklin 74, on her return from a three years' cruise; consequently each man received a considerable sum. It is an old adage, that seamen get their money like horses and spend it like asses; and although of late years the character of the sailor has undergone some alteration, that is, they are a more reflective and prudent class of beings than they formerly were, yet they still retain a smack of their old generous, careless, indifferent manner. This has been exemplified in the conduct of the crew of the Franklin.

Before the Purser was prepared to pay them off, they raised the wind on shore for a few days by borrowing tens to repay twenties, and they carried stiff sail through the city.

The first luxury and curiosity of a sailor on shore is a ride on horseback or in a carriage, and no animal on earth is more awkward than a sailor mounted. They lashed their horses with a small bit of a rope, clinging forcibly by the mane at the same time, with their heads nearly on the pummel of the saddle, and thus their horses went kicking and plunging up Broadway. Several tattered barouches, filled with the frail sisterhood form Corlaers Hook, dressed in tawdry crapes, bespangled and crowned with artificial flowers, with their sailor friends, drove thro' our fashionable streets, hailing every thing on the way. The hacks have had a harvest. One sailor would take possession of a coach. "Where shall I go," said the coachman. "Any where, every where—bear up for the Franklin." "She is over at the navy yard," said the whip. "Well, lay your course for her, you lubber—Keep her N.N.E. you shark."

A jolly tar had just chartered one of Cooper's handsome hacks, and had mounted the box with the driver, at the Park gate, when he was hailed by a messmate, "Ho! ship ahoy—where are you bound to?" "To the Hook." "Heave too, and take me on board." "You may go below in the cabin, but, d—n me, if you come on deck." "Let down your companion ladder." The steps were let down and in stepped honest Jack, who roared out, "Heap her full."

They have also honored the pit of the theatre with their presence in tolerable numbers, and tolerably in for it. "O that's excellent"—"that's fine," said one, in applauding a sentiment of the play; and, when Parker danced a sailor's hornpipe, in character, their cheers were enthusiastic. "I know him," said one; "It's Jack Crawly, turned player-man; he's danced that a hundred times on our gun-deck Saturday night. Hallo, Jack, don't you know us?"

Thus enjoying themselves, and affording merriment to others, these gallant sons of freedom are tasting for awhile the joys of being released from confinement and rigid discipline; and, when relieved from their loose cash, which soon must be the case, they enter for another cruise, gaily singing, "When my money's all gone, what I gained in the wars."

N. Y. Evening Post.

Corn in Ohio.—Extract of a letter dated Cincinnati, Aug. 23, 1824:—"Any quantity of Corn may be had at eight cents per bushel, deliverable in town as soon as it is fit to pull, say in two or three weeks, as it is very forward and the crop more abundant than was ever known."

Brantome, in his well known Memoirs, gives the following sketch of Anne de Montmorenci, Constable of France, and a distinguished chief in the war of the League:

"Every morning," says the historian, "whether he was at home or in the army, on a march, or in camp, he never neglected to recite or hear his *paternosters*. But it was a saying among the soldiers, 'Take care of the paternosters of Monsieur the Constable,' for, whilst he was muttering them over, he would throw in by way of parenthesis, as the occasion of discipline or war demanded, 'Hang me that fellow on the next tree; pass me that other through the pikes; bring me hither that man and shoot him before my face; cut me in pieces all those rascals who are so audacious as to defend the steeple against the King; burn me that village; set fire to all the country for a quarter of a league round;' and all this he would utter and have done without the least interruption to his devotions, which he would have thought it a sin to defer another hour, *so tender was his conscience*."

The history of the civil wars of England furnish very many instances of like *tenderness of conscience*, and scrupulous recital of prayers, on the part of military commanders. The Russian generals and soldiers perform their devotions with punctilious regularity in the midst of the most ferocious havoc of war.

[Nat. Gaz.

INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN.

FROM LATE LONDON PAPERS.

War in Africa.—The last accounts received from Cape Coast Castle state, that the Fantees had separated from the British troops, and had several skirmishes with the Ashantees. One of the London papers says, it is generally believed, in the first military circles, that the question of the expediency of preserving our possessions in Western Africa, at the expense of increasing the army, has at length been determined in the affirmative. The reinforcements, however, will be raised in a manner the least objectionable to those who are advocates for abandoning the scene of so much recent disaster. Two black regiments are to be levied, which will prevent the expense and delay of recruiting in this country.

Two white regiments are at the same time intended to be formed from convicts, in the same manner as the 60th was first raised, which will strengthen the white population in our African possessions. These four regiments, with the increased strength of the second West India regiment, and Royal African Colonial Corps, will, it is supposed, prove sufficient to make such a demonstration against the Ashantees, and our other enemies, as shall obtain a settled peace, and prevent a recurrence of such reverses as have been lately experienced. Of this force Major General Turner takes the command; Col. Sutherland second in command; and Major Chisholm will retain the important post of Cape Coast Castle.

IMPORTANT FROM SPAIN.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPT. 18.

Captain Butler, of the ship Thalia, arrived at this port yesterday from the Island of Sicily, and 36 days from Gibraltar, states that on the 7th of August, he was informed by a respectable inhabitant of Gibraltar, that a reunion of 4 or 500 of the banished Constitutionalists, who had been secreted along the coasts, had landed at Tarifa on the 4th of August, where they were amicably received and joined by the Garrison, and have since been joined by a large number of persons from the interior. His informant could not say whether these persons had committed any act of desperation, or whether it was a part of a general plan of insurrection.

General O'Donnel, who was at Algesiras, had sent two companies on the 5th to reconnoitre in the neighborhood of Tarifa, who, on their arrival there, immediately joined the insurgents. He had arrested thirty individuals at Algesiras, suspected of being connected with the captors of Tarifa, and ordered them for Cueta. The insurgents at Tarifa having received intimation of it, fitted out a boat, and captured the vessel that was carrying the prisoners to Cueta.

Two French frigates and a Spanish schooner of war, had been cannonading Tarifa on the 7th, but the wind blowing fresh from the west, and the current setting strong through the gut, they could not hold to windward, and bore up for Algesiras, where they anchored about 6, P. M.

One report says 500, another 1000, French troops had advanced upon Tarifa, from the neighborhood of Cadiz.

A body of 200 Exiles, who had been living on board different craft, in the harbor of Gibraltar, for several months past, left there on the night of the 7th, in small vessels, for the purpose of attempting a descent something similar to that of Tarifa, somewhere in the neighborhood of Malaga. Capt. B. left Gibraltar at six o'clock in the evening of the 8th, at which time the wind was fresh from the east, but the two French frigates in Algesiras road showed no disposition to get under way when he passed them. At 10, P. M. off the point of Gaulmesi, 4 miles east of Tarifa, saw the flashes and heard the report of a sharp skirmish of musquetry, at the tower of Gaulmesi, which lasted about five minutes.

At 11, being abreast of Tarifa, and two miles from the town, saw and heard a cannonading on the hills back of the town, and could plainly see the course of hot balls or rockets, which appeared to be all fired in one direction, viz. diagonally across and towards the back of the town, as the moon was at the full, and shone very bright, and could distinguish objects on shore tolerably well, which enabled him to remark that the island and town of Tarifa were perfectly quiet, the firing being confined to three small hills, apparently about one mile back of the town, from which he concluded that the Constitutionalists had not only kept possession of the island and town, but made good their footing on the main.

At half past 11, the firing ceased, with the exception of a single gun at long intervals, and at thirty minutes past midnight, the cannonading recommenced, and continued to increase in violence, until half past 2, A. M. when it became tremendous; and in the short intervals of the cannonade, heavy and continued volleys of musquetry could be plainly heard, as the wind was east, and Tarifa bore east. I could hear the firing until 8, A. M. at which time it was lost in the distance.

The last Mail from Madrid, had bro't accounts of a quarrel and affray between the Spanish and French troops in that city, in which many lives had been lost. The Spanish troops in the neighborhood of Algesiras were much dissatisfied, owing to the badness of their clothing and pay.

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Files of the Gibraltar Chronicle have reached us, to the 24th July, in which we find an extract of a letter copied from the Augsburg Gazette, dated Alexandria, May the 1st, stating that the Sublime Porte had, at the request of the Viceroy of Egypt, confided the pacification of Greece to that prince, who had agreed to pay the whole expense of the expedition. In consequence of this, steps, it is said, had been taken to accomplish the object, by conferring unlimited powers on Ibraham Pacha, who was to open the campaign by offering safety and protection to the inhabitants, if they returned to their former vassalage; but if they obstinately "reject equitable propositions," they will be extirminated. Ten frigates had been sent by the Porte to assist in this humane business, to which the Viceroy had added 35 other vessels, which were to convey 33,000 troops to the Morea, two-thirds of which had been trained after the European system. This letter is said to be *official*, and to have been sent to the Augsburg Gazette by the agent of Mehemet Ali, residing at Trieste.

Whether this statement be true or false, it appears by letters from Smyrna, that the Turks under the Captain Pacha, true to their system of extermination, drenched themselves in blood at every place where they touched, on their arrival in the Dardanelles. To stimulate them to these acts of barbarity, the government is stated to have withheld from them their food and pay, calculating that they would thus enter more warmly into a contest where abundance of plunder was to be obtained, than if their hands were full. Accordingly, on entering the Melenia they put to the sword all the Christians above eight years of age, and acted these scenes of carnage in all the hamlets within a circuit of 10 leagues. But this was light, continues the writer, "compared with Pergamos, where 10,000 Christians were brutally massacred in 38 hours."

These disgraceful and barbarous proceedings, it is added, produced an effect which was naturally to be expected. After glutting himself with the blood of the inhabitants of Melenia and Pergamos, and plundering their dwellings, the Captain Pacha steered to the Thermaic Gulph to attack the Isle of Sciathos, where, it appears, the Greeks were expecting him. Being ignorant of their measures, he fired more than 7000 guns, and then landed a numerous corps. An action immediately took place, in which the Patriots attacked the Turks with such fury, that the Pacha alone escaped in a gondola. On reaching his vessel, he sailed for Salonica, where he was represented to be in the greatest embarrassment, the contingents which he sacrificed, being composed of Turks recruited in the environs of Cassandria, Naoussa and Macedonia.

It is always a source of gratification to find, that, notwithstanding the details of horrid cruelties committed by the Turks that so frequently reach us, they are accompanied by accounts of resistance and bravery on the part of the Greeks which afford ground to hope that they will finally succeed in securing independence.

[N. Y. Eve. Post.

Ambiguous Explanation.—The following laconic correspondence has recently got abroad among the upper circles, to the great annoyance of a *female of high fashion* who is known to be the subject of it; the words we have put in italics are underscored in the originals:—

"Saturday, July 17.

"Lord —— is *given to understand* that Sir W—— has affirmed in a public company, that Lady —— was a person of *doubtful character*. Lord —— requests to be informed whether Sir W—— did make such assertion, and if he did, begs to ask for an explanation. The bearer will wait his answer."

ANSWER. "Saturday, July 17.

"Sir W—— does not recollect to have used the expression referred to respecting the character of Lady ——, nor does he think it likely he should, as he does not know any female in the circle of fashion of whose character *there can be less doubt*."

London paper.

DOMESTIC.

From the (Harrisburg) Pennsylvanian, Sept. 11.

ROBBERS AND MURDERERS.

We are indebted to the politeness of a friend, for being able to publish the following information, received from a gentleman of respectability residing at Big Flat, in the state of New York. The letter from which we make our extracts, is dated September 1, 1824.

Last week as one of the Tuscarora tribe of Indians, by the name of Douglas, who had been in Bath jail, for passing counterfeit money, and been bailed out, was passing a Mr. Ives, to whom he had passed the money, a fight ensued between them, when Douglas drew a dirk and stabbed Ives three times, so that he died in ten minutes. Douglas fled to the woods and immediate pursuit was made by the Sheriff and posse. During the pursuit a cave was discovered, which contained two boxes, a bed, and chairs—a trunk was also afterwards found, which contained silks, seven watches, 352 dollars counterfeit money. The Sheriff, after this, proceeded to search the house of a man by the name of Mayberry, where he found fifty-one watches hid under a floor—a bloody shirt was found up stairs, concealed among some dried pumpkins—two cravats were also found, concealed in an under bed, one of which was cut in two or three places, but in such a manner, that when the cravat was folded up it made but one cut. A silver watch was also found, marked with the same letters as the shirts and cravats. The day after this, the search being still continued, 1000 dollars of good money was found concealed behind Mayberry's chimney, and subsequently another chest was discovered, containing valuable silks and other goods, to the amount, as is supposed, of six hundred dollars.

The following persons have been committed to jail. Mayberry's family, William B. Jones, Griff Jones, James Jones, a man by the name of Wallace, another by the name of Hathway, one by the name of Cole, and another by the name of Helmer Cole. Douglas had not been caught when the letter was written.

POISON BY MUSHROOMS.

Five or six persons, composing the family of Mr. George Barnard, of Hartford, Conn. were poisoned by eating mushrooms at breakfast. One of them, a lad named James Seymour, 14 years of age, expired on the second day, and a child of Mr. B's was dangerously ill. So deleterious were the effects of this vegetable, that a cat which subsequently licked the platters in which it had been served up, expired in a short time after. The species of plant used in this instance, is denominated the *white mushroom*, which is well known to be a deadly poison.

Recovery from a Thunder Stroke.

The following extract of a letter from a gentleman at Bellbrook, in the state of Ohio, to his friend in this city, dated August 24, gives a vivid sketch of a distressing scene, with an account of a successful attempt to resuscitate a person apparently killed by lightning, which may induce others hereafter placed in similar situations to use like exertions:

Nat. Intel.

"I have now only time to give you a brief sketch of a melancholy occurrence which took place on Friday last about 3 o'clock: A few minutes after I had been seated in a front room, (with a couple of strangers, who had called for shelter during a light shower of rain) a sharp flash of lightning appeared, accompanied with loud thunder, though apparently at a distance. In two minutes after, a general tremendous blaze appeared—to every one whose eyes were towards the street, balls of liquid fire were seen falling on the earth, which, for a moment, destroyed the power of vision. The explosion, which was apparently at the same time with the flash, raised me quite erect. Fearing the consequence, I ran to a room in which my wife lay sick; on opening the door, my eyes were blinded with smoke, and with a strong sulphurous vapor. Seeing no fire, I supposed the store was struck, and that the gunpowder had exploded. When I got near the store, I was met by one crying "yonder! yonder!" pointing towards the East end of the North porch. I then turned my course and ran with my eyes elevated, expecting every step to meet with a column of flame, until I almost trod upon the lifeless body of my son William. I took him instantly in my arms, and ran out from the smoke and dust which still remained, to the open air, turned up his face to the rain for a moment, then returned to the porch. Blessed be God, who gave me thought and presence of mind! In less than ten minutes after the shock, I had a vein opened in each of my son's arms, his feet and hands in warm salt water, and bathed his face with camphorated spirits. The moment of the application of the last, he gave the first signs of returning life, when his lungs gave a faint heave for air, though at first without effect. It was at 12 or 1 o'clock at night before his lungs were sufficiently inflated to give respiration any thing like its natural order. During this process no pen can describe the misery which he endured. It could only be expressed by the contortions of his face and limbs, and his feeble attempts to utter groans. But thanks be to God, he is now so far recovered as partly to exercise his reason, although he is very weak and has generally a high fever—a natural consequence of such a case. The house is much shattered and torn; the kitchen utensils, boards, and stones, hurled in every direction."

Congressional Register.—Messrs. Gales and Seaton, editors of the National Intelligencer, have announced their intention of publishing a register of Debates in Congress, to begin with the next session, and to contain a report of the speeches on topics of public interest, in both houses. It is to be published in the octavo form, super royal, as fast as materials are afforded for half a sheet, and to be forwarded to subscribers in sheets by mail, or retained until the volume is finished, at their option. The subscription price for the next session, and for each of the subsequent short sessions, will be three dollars, and for the long sessions, six dollars. It is computed that the short sessions will afford a volume of five hundred pages, and the others, one of a thousand pages. A work of this kind will be extremely useful, and we hope the publishers will receive sufficient encouragement to induce them permanently to prosecute it.—*Nat. Gaz.*

CHARLOTTE:

MONDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1824.

We have at length the pleasure of pre-enting to our patrons the first number of he *Catawba Journal.* Hindrances, which ttend, more or less, every new underta-ing, have prevented an earlier publica-ion, and even at this time, we are not so ully prepared, in every respect, as we ould wish; but we are sufficiently so, e trust, to render our pages not entirely nacceptable to our readers. Such im-rovements and additions will be made, rom time to time, as experience and pro-riety may point out; and every reason-ble exertion used to render the *Journal* welcome visitant to the family, and a leasing companion for a moment of re-axation in the closet.

It is not our intention to recapitulate hat we have heretofore said in our pros-ectus. To the present patrons of the *ournal*, our sentiments and plan are too ell known to require repetition; and we refer to trust, for new accessions to our ubscription list, to what we may do, ra-her than to what we may promise.

For the generous patronage which has lready been afforded us, we trust we feel ufficiently thankful; and we would fain ope, that the manner in which we may ischarge the duties of a public journal-st may be such as to ensure its continu-nce. To expect to please every individ-al, would at any time be futile, but par-icularly at the present; we indulge, herefore, no such flattering illusion; for xperience, if not philosophy, would teach s, that what has never yet happened to thers, is not likely to happen to us: we hall rest satisfied then, if our exertions o please, by pursuing a manly and inde-endent course, be only met, on the part f our readers, by a correspondent dispo-ition to *be pleased.* As much as this, we hink we have a right to claim; and we sk nothing more.

Well written communications, on any d every subject, calculated to interest, struct or improve, are respectfully soli-ted. Such of our friends, as possess isure and ability to write, might not, rhaps, devote a portion of their spare me to a better purpose, than in contri-ting an article, now and then, for the ification or amusement of our readers. ommunications of a personal nature, hatever may be the merit of the compo-tion, will be invariably excluded; as it not only foreign to the objects of a news-aper, but adverse to the interests of so-ety, to make it a vehicle of personal buse and defamation.

We invite the attention of our readers an article on our last page, from the orth-American Review. This work has tained, and very deservedly too, a high haracter; and although *American*, will ffer nothing in a comparison with the dinburg or Quarterly. The ability with hich it has defended, in the article above-entioned, the character of our country, justly and foully aspersed by the con-mptible *Faux* and his worthy ally, the itor of the London Quarterly Review, d the spirit which it breathes through-t, are alike honorable to the head and art of the writer; and he will be able, e doubt not, should the editor of the uarterly, by pursuing his ungentleman- and disreputable course, take up the untlet which is thrown him, to "read m such a lesson, as will teach him either be silent as to this country, or to change is tone."

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.

The prospects of the farmer, which, at e beginning of September, promised a ch return for his toil and industry, one hort month has very materially chang-d. Incessant rains and inundations, the bsence of the cheering beams of the sun r days, and even weeks, have proved dly destructive to the corn and cotton ops. The crop of cotton will fall short least one-third; and little, if any of it, ll be of good quality. On some plan-tions, where 1000 lbs. per acre were ex-cted, scarcely 300 lbs. will be obtained; d on others the deficiency will be still eater. Corn, perhaps, has not suffered te so severely, though not much more n two-thirds of a crop can be expected; on the low-grounds on the Catawba, numerous fields, it is said, have been almost entirely ruined. In short, the prospect, in every respect is gloomy; and all classes of citizens must feel, more or less, the effects of this calamity which has overwhelmed the agricultural portion of the community.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The friends of a Convention in this state have been often stigmatized as "western demagogues"—have been charged with contending, not for *principle*, but for self-aggrandizement—not for rights unjustly withheld from them, but for the "loaves and fishes" of office: these charges were viewed as the ebullitions of passion; and although they may have sometimes caused a momentary indignation, yet they oftener excited no other emotions than pity and contempt. The arguments urged in support of a Convention, were too conclusive and irresistible to be refuted; the facts adduced were too palpable to be denied; the principles maintained were too strictly republican to be openly oppugned: the opponents of the measure, therefore, were of necessity compelled to resort to sophistry instead of argument; to assertions instead of facts; and to make the futile attempt to draw the public attention from their too evident abandonment of republican doctrines, by casting the veil of suspicion over the motives of those who advocated an equality of representation, and something like an equal distribution of power and influence.

All these artifices, however, were easily seen through; the cause of reform has steadily acquired strength; and its friends have gained an ally in a quarter perhaps least to be expected. In *Virginia* the subject of a *Convention* has been for some time warmly agitated; it is vigorously opposed there, as in this state, by those who "feel power and forget right," but the tide in its favor would seem to be overwhelming; and it now appears probable that North-Carolina, instead of leading, as she ought to have done, will be outstripped by the "old Dominion." In the discussion of this question, the opinions of Jefferson were solicited; they were frankly given; and it were superfluous to say, that they are worthy of him, and such as every one would have expected from that *truly* consistent republican. The letter which contains them will be found in another part of our paper; and although many of our readers have doubtless already seen it, yet to others it will be both new and interesting. The opinions of such a man as Jefferson, on any subject, are worth consideration; and on a subject like this, they are certainly entitled to more than ordinary weight. Most of his remarks apply as well to the constitution of North-Carolina as of Virginia; both were formed under peculiar circumstances, and by men who had no power delegated to them for that purpose: and both have remained until the present time without it having ever received the formal sanction of the people.

We would hope, that after what has taken place in Virginia, the opponents of a Convention in this state will pursue a more conciliatory course. Most of them look up to Jefferson with respect, some of them with reverence; and it may, perhaps, be not wholly unreasonable to expect, that they will hereafter be more sparing of their calumnious epithets, knowing that the stigma, if it be possible for them to affix any, will fasten as well upon Jefferson, as on those at whom the slander is more directly aimed.

LA FAYETTE.

The progress of this early friend to American rights and liberties, and the uniform and consistent advocate of rational liberty in Europe, is like a triumphal march. Everywhere he receives the plaudits of a grateful and admiring people: old and young, without distinction of age, sex, or rank, unite in honoring him; and it is almost literally true, that "heaven, earth and ocean are plundered of their sweets," to express a nation's gratitude. After this, let it no more be said that "Republics are ungrateful;" for what monarch or minion of monarchy ever received the spontaneous burst of gratitude, the willing and unbought homage of ten millions of freemen? The annals of history cannot furnish a parallel to what is now transpiring in America.

On the 16th ultimo, a Grand Ball was given to him at Castle Garden, by the citizens of New-York, at which were present upwards of six thousand ladies and gentlemen, most of them elegantly dressed, and decorated with badges bearing a correct likeness of the General. Sixty cotillions were on the floor at the same time. The decorations and arrangements were in a style of splendor, taste and elegance, never equalled, even in Europe: the scene, indeed, appeared like the work of enchantment; and foreigners present, who had witnessed the displays of European courts on coronation days, acknowledged that it surpassed anything ever exhibited on such occasions.

La Fayette was expected in Philadelphia on the 24th or 25th ultimo, where new *triumphs* awaited him; thence he will proceed to Washington City, Baltimore, Yorktown; then, it is probable, he will visit this state. The citizens of Raleigh and Fayetteville are making arrangements to give him an honorable, if not a splendid reception. The people of North-Carolina cannot expect to vie with their northern brethren in the exhibition of splendid pageants; but nowhere will he receive a more heart-felt welcome.

ORANGE COUNTY.

We have seen, for four or five weeks past, a notice published in the Raleigh Register, for the friends of Messrs. Crawford and Gallatin in Orange county, to meet together for the purpose of ascertaining their strength in the county. In pursuance of such notice, a considerable meeting took place at Mason-Hall, in that county, on the 18th inst. at which time and place a muster also took place. The meeting was addressed by several persons, with warmth and vehemence, in behalf of the caucus candidate: the vote being taken, the result appeared as follows:

For Jackson, - - - - - - -	62
Crawford, - - - - - - -	21
Adams, - - - - - - -	4

This so frustrated the hopes of Mr. Crawford's friends, that they did not attempt any further proceedings, but each individual trod his way in silence home.

The Hillsboro' paper says that a number of the friends of Mr. Adams voted for Gen. Jackson, having determined to go with the people's ticket, as being the only chance they now have of expressing their dislike of caucus management. *Western Carolinian.*

It having been asserted that John Q. Adams, when Minister to Berlin, *was recalled by Mr. Jefferson immediately on his entering upon the duties of the Presidency,* Henry V. Somerville, Esq. a friend of Mr. Adams, addressed a letter to Mr. Jefferson, dated 5th of last month, making inquiry as to the truth of the assertion. Mr. Jefferson has given this reply:

"*Monticello, August 15th,* 1824.

"It is impossible, sir, you could have appealed to a worse chronicle than my memory for an answer to the inquiries of your letter of the 5th instant. It is almost a blank. Yet I will endeavor to give you the best of its efforts.—Mr. John Quincy Adams went Minister to Berlin, which court he left again before I had entered on the administration of the government; and returning, as well as I remember, by the way of England, he arrived at home in the course of my first year, MOST ASSUREDLY NOT UNDER ANY RECALL FROM ME. He came afterwards into the Senate, and continued there a part of the time of my being in office, and afterwards was called to the chair in the University of Harvard, which he filled with so much reputation to himself and advantage to that Institution, until after I had retired from the administration. These, sir, are the best of my recollections. If I err in any of them, it is not intentionally; and I have the comfort of knowing that you can correct them by an appeal to the public records, of which I have retained no copy. I am sure, however, that I do not err in saying *that he never was recalled from any foreign mission by me.* Be pleased to accept assurances of my great respect and consideration,

TH: JEFFERSON.

To HENRY V. SOMERVILLE, Esq.

OHIO.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cincinnati, to the editor of the National Journal.

"Some time since, there appeared in the National Intelligencer, a letter, purporting to be from a gentleman of Cincinnati, possessing the most extensive means of information; in which it was stated that Mr. Clay will have three-fourths of the votes of the people of Ohio, and that a strong feeling friendly to Mr. Crawford exists, which would give him the votes of this State, if Mr. Clay was out of the question. Such a statement, if made by any citizen of Cincinnati, could only have been made by one man, the *charge d'affaires* of Mr. Crawford in this city, who is ostensibly the advocate of Mr. Clay. However extensive that gentleman's means of acquiring information may be, there are several other gentlemen here who occasionally hear from the other parts of this State, who by travelling through, and corresponding with men of information in the different counties, have acquired a tolerably correct idea of public opinion on the Presidential question. They differ in opinion with the charge d'affaires, and think his statement a gross misrepresentation.

In fact, sir, there are three strong parties, in this State, each claiming a plurality for their favorite candidate, none expecting a majority. The friends of Mr. Adams however, feel that they have good ground on which to build a hope, that he will eventually receive the vote of our Electoral College; they find that among the moral and reflecting, he is daily gaining friends; confident of his superior merit and qualifications, they trust in the discernment of their fellow-citizens, and look forward to the day of election with the most cheering anticipations. In this city the parties stand thus: Mr. Adams, Gen. Jackson, Mr. Clay. Of the friends of Mr. Clay, 3 or 4 are known to be Crawfordites, four or five more of them are supposed to be so; these constitute Mr. Crawford's strength in this county, containing about 30,000 inhabitants. Neither the friends of Mr. Adams, nor those of Gen. Jackson, would vote for Mr. Crawford in any event. It is stated by the assessor that this city contains 2,600 free white male inhabitants, above the age of 21, all having a right to vote. Should Mr. Clay continue a candidate, he may possibly receive of these 150."

NEW-YORK.

Henry Wheaton, Esq. a member of the New-York Legislature, addressed a circular letter dated August 4, 1824, to four members of the Senate and nine of the House of Assembly, asking their opinions whether, at that time, there was "a majority of members for or against the election of Mr. Crawford to the Presidency." Some of the gentlemen addressed were in favor of Mr. Adams, some of Mr. Clay, and some had made no choice. Their joint answer, published in the New-York American of Wednesday, is as follows:

'*Dear Sir:* In answer to your note of yesterday we beg leave to state, that having taken pains to ascertain the sentiments of the members of the Legislature, both at the last and the present meeting, we are satisfied that there is a decided majority of the members opposed to the election of Mr. Crawford to the office of President of the United States.'

This accords with the printed declaration of Gen. M'Clure, the leader of Mr. Clay's friends in New-York, that Mr. Crawford would not receive the vote of that state.—*Nat. Gaz.*

FROM A VERMONT PAPER.

DREAMS.

Mr. Van Buren dreamed he was the American Minister at the Court of St. James—he awoke, and found he was only the Minister of *King Caucus.*

Jonathan Russell dreamed his publication of the Cunningham Correspondence would kill John Quincy Adams—he awoke, and found

"The *man* recovered of the bite—
The *dog* it was that died.

Mr. Noah dreamed he had received a commission as one of the members of the Cabinet, under the new administration—he awoke, and found it was but the copy of a bill of indictment.

Mr. Noah also dreamed he was Sheriff of the city of New-York—he awoke, and found a Sheriff at his elbow.

Alexander Smyth dreamed he took Canada—he awoke, and found he only 'took to his heels.'

Governor Root dreamed he had put down the Secretary of State—he awoke, and found it was a *Quart of Brandy.*

William H. Crawford dreamed on the fourth of March, 1825, he was a private citizen—in sad dismay he awoke, and found that '*dreams do not always go by contraries.*'

Late Arrangement.

G. KENDRICK

HAVING declined business in his individual capacity, herewith tenders his sincere thanks to his friends and patrons, for the liberal encouragement they have given him, thus far; and he hopes they will lay him under *renewed* obligations, by calling, as soon as convenient, and settling their respective accounts, as they will thereby put it in his power to devote his exclusive attention to the following

Copartnership.

KENDRICK & ABERNATHY having united themselves in the Mercantile Business, respectfully invite all persons wishing to purchase GOODS, to call and examine their stock.

They pledge themselves to be faithful and attentive to all orders entrusted to them, and to use their best endeavors to please and accommodate all who may call upon them.

Charlotte, Sept. 30, 1824.—4t4

Tailoring Business.

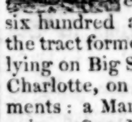
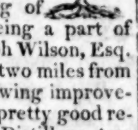
THE subscribers have commenced the above business in co-partnership, and they hope, by their industry and superior workmanship, to merit the continuation of a liberal patronage.

GRAHAM & WILKINSON.

The subscriber expects in a few weeks to receive from Philadelphia an assortment of the best TRIMMINGS, which he will sell low for cash. A. GRAHAM.

4t4

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE subscriber wishing to return to Virginia, will sell his property here, consisting of six hundred acres of LAND, being a part of the tract formerly owned by Joseph Wilson, Esq. lying on Big Sugar Creek, about two miles from Charlotte, on which are the following improvements: a Manufacturing Mill, in pretty good repair; a Saw Mill, lately built; a Distillery, two good Dwelling Houses, a new Barn, and other necessary out-houses. About seventy or eighty acres of the land inclosed with a pretty good fence, and an abundance of excellent meadow ground on the tract. A bargain may be had in this property, if immediate application is made. The terms may be ascertained by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises.

BENJA. JOHNSON.

Mecklenburg Co. N. C. 3t3

☞The editors of the Western Carolinian and Camden Chronicle will insert the above advertisement three weeks, and forward their accounts to this office for payment.

QUANTICO CANAL LOTTERY.

FOURTH CLASS.

A. M'INTYRE, MANAGER.

SCHEME.

1	PRIZE OF	$5000	IS	$5000
5	- -	2000	-	10000
6	- -	1000	-	6000
6	- -	500	-	3000
6	- -	340	-	2040
138	- -	50	-	6900
690	- -	10	-	6900
6072	- -	5	-	30360

6924 PRIZES. } 17,550 } $70,200
10626 BLANKS. } TICKETS. }

This is a Lottery formed by a ternary combination and permutation of 27 numbers.

The drawing will take place on *Thursday*, the 25th day of *November*, or at a much earlier day, if the sale of tickets will warrant it.

TICKETS and SHARES may be had on application at the

POST-OFFICE, FAYETTEVILLE,

where explanations of this Scheme and Lottery, and information generally, may be had *gratis.*

WHOLE TICKET	$5 00	QUARTERS	$1 25
HALF	2 50		

Packages of 9 tickets, warranted to draw at least $20, less the 15 per cent., may also be had for 45 dollars. —1t1—

Notice.

THE subscriber having entered into a copartnership with Mr. WM. CARSON, intends closing his present business; he therefore requests all those indebted to him by open account, to call during the month of October next, and close the same by note, as it is probable they will not be prepared to do so with cash at that time. I hope my customers will generally attend to this notice, as my time will be entirely devoted to that business.

Those who do not regularly settle their accounts for postage, at the end of every quarter, cannot expect to be charged as formerly.

WM. SMITH.

Charlotte, Sept. 30, 1824.—3t3

A. WHEELER,

Coach, Sign, House & Ornamental

PAINTER,

RETURNS his thanks to his friends and the public, for the liberal encouragement which he has already received, and respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage. He is prepared to do all kinds of Painting in his line; and customers may depend on having their work neatly executed, and with despatch.

☞Painting in the country will be done on short notice.

Charlotte, October 4, 1824.—1tf

Will be SOLD,

ON Tuesday, the 2d November next, by consent of the heirs of Nicholas Gibony, deceased, two hundred acres of LAND, lying two miles west of Charlotte, joining the lands of Gen. Geo. Graham. Also, a small tract joining the same, of fifty acres. There are tolerable improvements on both places. The above lands lying so nigh the town of Charlotte, will render them an object worthy the attention of speculators. Terms of sale will be made known on that day by

JAMES BUOYS,
GUY MAXWELL.

Oct. 1, 1824.—4t4*

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office at Charlotte, N. C. on the 1st day of October, 1824.

A.
Benj. F. Alexander,
Edwin L. Alexander,
Capt. B. W. Alexander,
Silas Alexander,
Jane H. Alexander,
Fulherd Auten,
Wm. S. Alexander,
Ezekiel Alexander.

B.
Richard Bonds,
Burril L. Buzby,
John Brevard 2,
Mrs. S. Buzby 2,
John Bates,
John Baily,
John C. Barr,
John L. Barnett,
Sarah S. Bugg,
James Black,
Samuel Black,
Wm. Bigham,
Wm. Beaty.

C.
Robert T. Cheek,
Wm. Cook,
Henry Chainy,
Eleazer Cochran,
Betsy Cochran,
Isaac Campbell,
Daniel F. Christenbury,
John Crye,
Azariah Cockburn,
Wm. F. Cowan,
Joseph Crain,
Allen Curry.

D.
James Dinkins,
Mrs. Sarah Dinkins,
James Dougherty,
Matthew Dridges,
Alice Dodd,
Mrs. Mary Davis,
James Davidson.

F.
Joseph Faires,
Wm. Flinn,
Samuel Frink,
Samuel Farr 2.

G.
Ransom Gray,
Gentleman undertaker of brick work,
John W. Gray,
John Garrison,
Wm. Gaforth,
Moses Green 2,
Samuel Goroon,
John Gatling,
Willis Gibbs,
Edward Good 2.

H.
Mrs. Peggy Harrison,
Miss Sarah C. Harris,
Thomas Hunter,
Daniel Hyams,
James P. Henderson,
Zachariah Horn,
Franklin Harris,
Daniel N. Hall,
Daniel Houston,
Geo. Houston,
Saml. T. Hutchison,
John P. Hatchell.

J.
Samuel Johnston, Jr.
Benj. Johnston.

K.
Spell Kimble,
Thomas Kirkpatrick.

L.
Orasmus Lanier,
Wm. Lucky,
Robert Lindsay 2,
John Lawson,
Wm. H. Lawing,
Henry L. Law.

M.
John M'Daniel,
Wm. M'Kinley,
Hugh M'Lure,
James Maxwell,
Nancy P. Mackey,
Wm. Miller,
Walter & James Miller,
Joseph M'Kurn,
James Martin,
Mr. Morse,
Joseph Maxwell,
James Morris,
Wm. M'Graw,
Wm. H. M'Leary,
John M'Larty,
Thos. [illegible]

N.
Caleb M. Norwood,
George Nichols,
Alexander [illegible]
Wm. H. Neil.

O.
Jefferson Orr,
John H. Orr.

P.
James Price,
Eliher Perry,
Dion C. Pharr 2,
John Pressly,
Elizabeth Potts,
Wm. Porter.

Q.
James Query.

R.
Levi Russ,
Hugh Rogers,
Milas J. Rakinson,
Rebecca Richmond.

S.
William P. Springs,
Esther Springs 2,
Mrs. Elizabeth Smith 2,
Dr. William Smith,
James H. Simison,
James Steel,
David Smith,
Hugh Stinson,
James Smith,
William Stinson,
Annanias Sing,
Agnes Sloan,
John Stephens, Sen.
John Sing,
James G. Simpson.

T.
Barnabas Torrence, Jr.

W.
Thomas Williamson 2,
Matthew Wallace,
Isaac Wilson,
Whitton Wiggons,
Godfrey Williams,
William Walker,
Rev. John M. Wilson.

Y.
James Young.

No. 135. WM. SMITH, *P. M.*

POETRY.

NEW BALLAD.

Oh! for that manly soul of old,
Who sung with heart-felt glee:—
"My love, it is my vessel bold,
My mistress—is the sea.
Let landsmen say each shining wave
May death be, while we rove;
'Tis true, but dearer far that grave,
Than woman's fickle love.
Swell on, thou breeze, and fleet unfold
My sails' white wings to flee;
My love, it is my vessel bold,
My mistress—is the sea.

"Oh! what can be a lovelier sight
Than yon concave of blue,
The waves all sparkling in the light—
The beams of golden hue?
My canvass shines like purest snow,
My streamers in the sun
Seem crimson wings, and to and fro
The shrieking sea-birds run.
Long, long may I, o'er ocean roll'd,
Sing on with heart-felt glee,
My love, it is my vessel bold,
My mistress—is the sea.

"From boy to man, I learn'd to prize
The freedom of the deep;
I've sail'd beneath fair sultry skies,
I've seen the snow drift's heap.
No woman's love allur'd my heart
From its accustomed rest,
The joys to meet, and pangs to part,
Lie unwak'd in this breast.
I would not change for heaps of gold
This life that suits the free;
My love, it is my vessel bold,
My mistress—is the sea."

VARIETY.

All pleasure consists in *Variety*.

FROM THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

Memorable days in America, being a Journal of a Tour to the United States, principally undertaken to ascertain by positive Evidence the Condition and probable Prospects of British Emigrants; including Accounts of Mr. Birkbeck's Settlement in the Illinois; and intended to show Men and Things as they are in America. By W. Faux, an English Farmer. London.

This work reached us shortly after its publication in London, but we turned from it as beneath notice. We treated it, as we have generally done the Fearons, the Jansons, the Hewlets, and the various other paltry adventurers, who come over to this country to make their fortunes by speculation, and, being disappointed in the attempt to jump into riches without industry, without principle, without delay, return to England and pander to the taste for American calumny, in order to pay the expenses of the expedition, by the sale of their falsehoods. We have supposed, that works of this kind had now nearly lost their access to all that class of the English community, whose opinion of a foreign nation could be worth conciliating; and, at all events, we felt it a degrading occupation to come in any degree in contact with these sorry fellows. We should be at a loss to suggest a humiliation to a person of common honor and virtue, like that of following one of these creatures, step by step, in a country, where, as a foreigner, he finds access to society, such as he sees only at an awful distance at home, and where he gratifies the basest of all passions, and takes vengeance for his own vulgarity and want of principle, by seasoning the dish of slander of this country, to the strength of the appetite for detraction in England.

The only circumstance, which has ever called us out, in reference to these gentry, is the adoption of their trash by men of respectability, and by literary journals of commanding character. When the Earl of Grey and Baron of Howick calls the journeyman stocking weaver a gentleman, and when the Quarterly Reviewer espouses the slanders of the 'Somersetshire clodhopper,' we then think them both to rise into an importance not their own, and to merit the notice we should otherwise disdain to take of them. The article on Faux's book, in the fifty-eighth number of the Quarterly Review, has decided us to ask the attention of the public to the book and its reviewer. The former is too despicable to need an elaborate analysis; the latter appears under a name, which calls for a more careful retort. If we mistake not, we shall succeed in showing, that the notice of the work in the Quarterly Review, instead of raising Faux to the authority of a respectable writer, sinks his critic to the level of a base slanderer, and leads to some curious inferences as to the state of the English press.

We are aware of the apparent indelicacy of attempting publicly to give the names of the authors of anonymous publications. But as the writer of this Review has taken no small liberties with private names, on no better authority than that of Faux, and as the whole tenor of the article is such, as to deprive it of all benefit of courtesy, we shall take the liberty, in what we have to say on the occasion, to attribute the article in question to Mr. Gifford, who is mentioned to us by very good private authority as its writer, and who, at all events, is responsible for it as the editor of the Journal. In thus openly naming, however, the person accountable for this slanderous publication, we are not preparing to regale him with the thrice told tale of personal abuse, which every number of this Review draws on his Editorial shoulders. We do not intend to leave him that consolation, which the editors of critical journals, perhaps too easily, allow themselves, that it is in vain to please all; and that those who are displeased will rail. But we intend to state to him, as to a gentleman, our opinion of his conduct, in not only lending the authority of the journal under his control to the purposes of detraction, but himself taking the active part in circulating it.

And one word, before we proceed, to a certain class of our own countrymen. When the outrageous abuse of this country, originating in the renegades and speculators, who infest us, has been espoused and reasserted by the first literary journals in England, by leading statesmen, and in the houses of parliament; and when an American author, or an American journalist, with blood somewhat stirred, yields to the impulse, not so much of patriotism as of human nature, and replies to the charge, there are some few persons among us, who cry out, 'a truce to this literary warfare,' 'enough of this angry contention,' and the like. Now we have invariably found that these persons, some of whom speak with very dignified aspect, and carry a world of magnanimity in their tone, are annoyed only by the American rejoinder. Not one of them cries 'a truce,' when the poisoned dart is thrown; but they are all wonderous pacific, when it is to be met and warded off. These people are impatient, not when the American character is attacked, but when it is defended; and when the chafed lion roars and menaces his hunters, they protest it is a testy beast always picking a quarrel. No one will think we make these remarks at random. We know the times, the occasion, and the men; and we practice an undeserved forbearance, in not calling them more distinctly into recollection.

Mr. Faux's book, and the Quarterly Review of it, start with a barefaced misstatement of the object, which brought him to America. This, in the worthy traveller himself, is of les consequence, because in the course of his work he betrays his own secret. In the Reviewer, the misrepresentation is highly disingenuous; and being done upon a system on which he has habitually acted, it deserves to be exposed. It is this,—to pick up a sorry fellow, and call him a gentleman, a man of intelligence, and of observation, or if he be downright doltish and barbarian, pronounce him a straight forward, plain spoken, honest creature; and, thus prepared, proceed to quote his ribaldry; and when you have done, aver, that 'it is not we who say these hard things, but our honest, intelligent traveller, who went to America full of admiration of the country, and with the express purpose of seeing things as they are.' After quoting some of the ridiculous protestations of Faux, as to the objects of his visit, the Reviewer insiduously adds, 'from such a man, and with such an object in view, one practical page is worth all the radical trash of the Halls, the Wrights, and the Tell Harris's, in enabling us to form a just estimate of an emigrant's prospects in "the land of boasted liberty;" for, to use his own words, "I have endeavored to take the reader with me, that he may see, taste, and know things as they are, &c."' It is true, Faux uses these expressions, and, even on his title page, has the folly to set forth that his tour was 'principally undertaken to ascertain the condition and prospects of British emigrants.' Now it so happens, that his tour was undertaken for no such object. He came to America on an agency for a real estate in South Carolina, some of his maternal relations being of that state, and refugees in the revolutionary war.

This we not only know from private information, but from four express statements to that effect by Faux himself. He even puts the affair in so prominent a light, as to call it the object of his *mission*, a term which, notwithstanding the uniform barbarity of his style, he can hardly be supposed to have used of anything but the principal object of his journey. 'I find that James Gregory, Esq. a gentleman to whom I brought an introductory letter, stands at present much in the way of my *mission*.' p. 49. 'Nathaniel Russel, Esq. is near ninety years old, very courteous and friendly, and willing to give any assistance in promoting the object of my *mission*, being the original trustee to the estate of my late matrimonial (?) uncles.' p. 43. To leave no possible doubt of what this business was, he tells us again, p. 79. 'As I, *in the execution of the objects of my mission*, had called on Mr. Gregory to give an account of his long stewardship, in the affairs of the Rugely property, and wanted money of him, I was not a very welcome guest.' Notwithstanding these statements from his own pen, this person has the impudence in his preface to say, 'the motives, which induced me to visit America, and afterwards to give to the public the results of my experience, originated in many favorable prepossessions for that country, and in a strong desire to ascertain the naked truth in all particulars, relating to emigration to that land of boasted liberty.' And this falsehood is reasserted by the Reviewer, who, after having culled the more detestable portions of the whole farrago, adds, 'be it remembered that this unfavorable account of the American population is not ours, but that of a man, who calls America "the land of his adored Washington, the country of his fondest prejudices and predilections," and who evidently set out with a strong desire of finding it all that he had pictured it to himself, and just the reverse of what he saw, heard, and has published.' No language readily offers itself to us to express the disdain, with which we observe this disingenuousness. If any thing can exceed the meanness of falsehood, it is espousing the falsehood of another; and he such a creature as this.

The rage of detraction of this *missionary* is so great, that he begins while in the ports of England; and intending to slander the American ship, in which he had taken passage, unluckily fixes on points, which, if true, would establish only the frauds of Englishmen. Thus while lying in the harbor of Portsmouth, he is poisoned by the eating of chickens and a pig, which had died from sickness; and before he is well at sea his captain finds, that 'the beef and porter, (bought for good,) are good for nothing, the former having been a voyage to the East Indies.' The same paragraph, which contains this compliment to the provision dealers of the London market, informs us, that 'navigators up the Mississippi river frequently steal from ten to twenty sheep at once from the farmers, and think it no crime. Captain Wise, when there, acknowledges he saw his crew dressing several sheep so stolen, and forbade them not; only telling them they should not let him know of such thefts.' This silly trash is copied by the Quarterly Reviewer, who is a perfect gudgeon when America is to be abused. He forgot that flocks of sheep so large and numerous, that ten or twenty at once can be frequently stolen from them, do not agree very well with the representation, which he himself gives us of the 'population now thinly spread over the immense vale of the Mississippi, before the forests and cane brakes are cleared away, the dismal cypress swamps drained, and the rotten bottoms and rank prairies are reclaimed from their stagnant and putrid water.' He forgets, too, that frequently stealing ten or twenty sheep at a time is a practice, which accords but ill with the keenness and mercenary thrift, which he uniformly ascribes to the American character. Where are these semicivilized savages, the *owners* of the sheep, while 'ten or twenty at a time are frequently stolen?' Where are their rifles, which according to him they are so prompt to use? Who does not perceive, that the whole is a pure fiction, not only not true, but impossible; and if true, then a direct contradiction of the Reviewer's other accounts of the condition of the soil and the state of the manners of America? We join him, however, in the insipid quotation from Faux, with which he closes this his first specification 'Poor honesty, how art thou disregarded!'

Our traveller proceeds with a number of bugbear stories relative to the vessel, in which he was embarked, and her captain; and finally quits it for the Hamilton, with which they fell in at sea. The vulgar admiration, which Faux expresses of the accommodations to be found on board the Hamilton a vessel homeward bound after a trading voyage of three or four years, and three months from port, shows what he had been used to at home.

'I now,' says he, 'took my leave of the Ruthy, and returning with them found my captain a generous, gentlemanly man, having a noble vessel stored with pigs, poultry, turtles, and goats (for milk) all alive and fat from Canton city. There was besides on board a profusion of China sweetmeats, Jamaica rum, old oily brandy, and wine, and new bread on table daily; and at night a Chinese bed of down to receive me, all from Asia, the Sandwich Islands, and the North West Coast of the American Continent.'

This passage will doubtless recall to our readers the remark of Mr. Cobbett, with respect to the breakfast, which he gave one of this same class of travellers, by whom he was afterwards vilified, 'that it was such a breakfast as the fellow had never before tasted.'

In the Gulf Stream the Hamilton was overtaken by a violent gale. In our author's balderdash eloquence, 'the morning dawned with a most dismal frowning aspect; the air being full of blue fire and crashing thunder; and the sea rising and falling over, on, and around us, like swelling mountains of liquid fire. This is the last day of March, and was expected to be the last of our lives.' In such a gale as this, what is the complaint which this *gentleman* makes of 'the generous and gentlemanly commander,' who had given him a passage across the Atlantic, with such fare as he had never before conceived of, but in his youthful dreams of a lord mayor's dinner. 'The captain, during yesterday's gale, sulked, and would eat nothing, *nor suffer any-thing eatable to be cooked*; I was therefore PINING twenty four hours, *on tea, coffee, wine, China sweetmeats, and dry hard biscuits.*'

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

CHARACTER OF AN AMIABLE WIFE.

The happy marriage is, where two persons meet, and voluntarily make choice of each other, without regarding or neglecting the circumstances of fortune or beauty. These may still love in spite of adversity or sickness: the former we may in some measure defend ourselves from; the other is the common lot of humanity. When esteem and love unite hearts, ostentation and pomp of living will not be coveted; solitude and mediocrity, with the person beloved, yield pleasure beyond what can be derived from show and splendor. Perfections are the only solid fonndation for conjugal happiness: the gifts of fortune are adventitious, and may be acquired; but intrinsic worth is permanent and incommunicable. When a woman marries, she does in a great measure trust every thing that is dear to her, to the honor of the person she is united to: and therefore surely it is the height of imprudence to risk so much, without having the strongest reasons to believe he will not abuse the confidence she places in him, nor neglect or desert her for another.

In order to conduct yourself in that relation, so as to secure a permanent satisfaction, should you be blest with a husband who really loves you, and is in every respect worthy of you, it may be of use to attend to the following directions:—Marriage has by many been made the subject of ridicule, and considered as a state of confinement, and to be the grave of love. However true these opinions may be frequently found, I am confident they are not generally so. Ever consider it as a matter of the first importance, to preserve your husband's affections. To him you are to look for support and protection; and to secure his smiles and approbation, should be your highest ambition, and the grand object of all your actions. Let it be your constant endeavor to make home agreeable to him; meet him with the kindest looks, and all that winning softness you are capable of: and let him see that you are always pleased and happy in his company. Then will he return to you from the employments and engagements of public life, with ever new delight. Pay a constant attention to family concerns, and the conducting of his household affairs, and let him see that you have a regard to economy. Should any little difference in opinion arise at any time between you and your husband, never contest the point with him, unless you do it with the greatest good humor; and if you cannot bring him over to your sentiments, make a merit of at least appearing to submit to his. Do not be indifferent in what dress you appear when at home; but accustom yourself to such clothes and ornaments as you know will best please him, and make you look most agreeable in his eyes. Always behave to his friends, relations, and visitors, with cheerfulness and good temper, and study to please them and make them happy whilst at your home. He will consider this as a mark of attention to himself: he will afterwards hear your disposition and behaviour commended, and feel the greatest satisfaction and delight in attending to the praises bestowed on you, from a consciousness of your deserts, and the reflection how near and dear your are to him. This advice and caution to direct your conduct when you become mistress of a family, and fill that respectable station of life, being followed, you will be universally regarded as a pattern and example to your sex.

On one of the gravestones in the state of Connecticut is engraved this singular motto:

Deacon ——— and his mother
Left this bad world to enjoy *another*.

This seems to have been a favorite stanza, at the time it was written, as several other gravestones pay the same compliment to the deceased.

ADVICE TO YOUNG LADIES.

If you have blue eyes, you need not languish. If black eyes, you need not leer. If you have good teeth, do not laugh. If you have bad ones, do not laugh less than the occasion will justify. If you dance well, dance but seldom. If you dance ill, never dance at all. If you sing well, make no previous excuses. If you sing indifferently, hesitate not a moment when you are asked; for few people are judges of singing, but every one is sensible of a desire to please. Never touch a sore place in any one's character; for be assured, whoever you are, that you have a sore place in your own, and a young woman is a flower, that may be blasted in a moment. It is always in your power to make a friend by smiles—what a folly then to make enemies by frowns. When you have an opportunity to praise, do it with all your heart. When you are forced to blame, do it with reluctance. If you would preserve beauty, rise early. If you would preserve esteem, be gentle. If you would obtain power, be condescending. If you would live happy, endeavor to promote the happiness of others.

EPIGRAM.

Joe hates a sycophant,—it shows
Self-love is not a fault of Joe's.

MORAL.

VICES OF THE TONGUE.

If we consider the vices of the tongue in the order of their enormity, we shall see how easily one generates another.—Talkativeness, the venial offspring of a lively, not to say an unrestrained fancy, hardly rises to a fault, till it is found, that he, who talks incessantly, must often talk foolishly, and that the prattle of a vain and itching tongue degenerates rapidly into that foolish talking and jesting, which, as an apostle says, are not convenient.—Loquacity is forward and assuming, and soon becomes tiresome. The story, a thousand times told, loses, at last, its humour; and a jest, a thousand times repeated, is despoiled of its point, and palls upon the ear. Something must then be found to revive flagging attention; and what is so universally interesting as slander? The faults of our neighbor are then dressed up in all the charms of exaggeration; and the interest of a description is found to be amazingly heightened by a stroke of ridicule, or a tinge of sarcasm. In a listening audience, at every new calumny passed upon another's reputation, some one is found, whose fancied credit revives, and rises on its ruins in all the lustre of comparison. The tongue then riots in its new privilege, till, at length, "at every word a reputation dies." All this may be done without deliberate malignity, and without violation of truth; because, to speak evil of most men, it is not necessary to speak falsehood, and to pour contempt upon another, it is not necessary to hate or to abhor him. Remember, then, that the tongue must sometimes be restrained, even in uttering truth. To justify a froward mouth by a zeal for truth, is commonly to assign, as a previous motive, what occurred only as an after apology. As we may flatter by an unseasonable and lavish expression of merited approbation, so we may calumniate by an incautious and unrestrained disclosure of real defects. A word spoken in due season, how good is it!—but remember, that death and life are in the power of the tongue, and the tongue of the wise only useth knowledge aright. Thus far the unguarded talker, we observe, may have proceeded without misrepresentation, and without mischievous intention; but he, whose vanity has been long flattered by the attention of an audience, will not easily relinquish the importance he has acquired in particular circles, or see, without uneasiness, that interest decline, which his company has been accustomed to excite. Hence, as the stock of scandalous truths is exhausted, fiction lends her aid; and he, who was before only a prater, a jester, or a tattler, degenerates into a liar, who entertains by falsehood, and a calumniator, who lives by abuse; and instances are not unfrequent of men, whose moral sense, by a process similar to this, has become so entirely obscured or corrupted, that they will utter falsehoods with the most unconscious rapidity, and the most unreflecting indifference. Such are the habits, which follow, in alarming progression, from an unrestrained indulgence of the tongue. Is not the danger formidable enough to induce us to say, I am purposed, that my mouth shall not transgress: I will take heed to my ways, that I sin not with my tongue.